



The famous hotel, opened by **César Ritz** in 1896.



An **Arago plaque** next to the Palais Royal, across from the Louvre Museum. These plaques were placed along Paris' "Rose Line" in 1986. Until 1884, all east/west distances in France were measured from this meridional line.





An **Arago medallion** next to la Comédie Française, across from the musée du Louvre. These bronze plaques mark a North-South meridional line, also known as Paris' "Rose Line". The Arago line, named after astronomist Dominique François Jean Arago, runs under l'Observatoire de Paris, and dates from the observatory's construction in 1672.



The **Pyramide Inversée**, designed by I.M. Pei, was conceived as a sort of a "chandelier", spreading daylight through the Carrousel du Louvre, the underground shopping mall next to the Louvre Museum.







L'arc du Carrousel at the western end of the Louvre



The **Inverted Pyramid**, designed by I.M. Pei was conceived as a “flip” answer to the monumental pyramid entrance to the Louvre Museum.



The Grande Galerie du Louvre, where Leonardo da Vinci's "Madonna of the Rocks", and Caravaggio's "Death of a Virgin" are on display.







The **Pyramide Inversée** next to the musée du Louvre, behind I.M. Pei's other, more-famous pyramid in Paris.



The **central basin in the jardins des Tuileries**, where kids rent and sail toy boats. Behind is l'arc du Carrousel, and further on, the musée du Louvre.





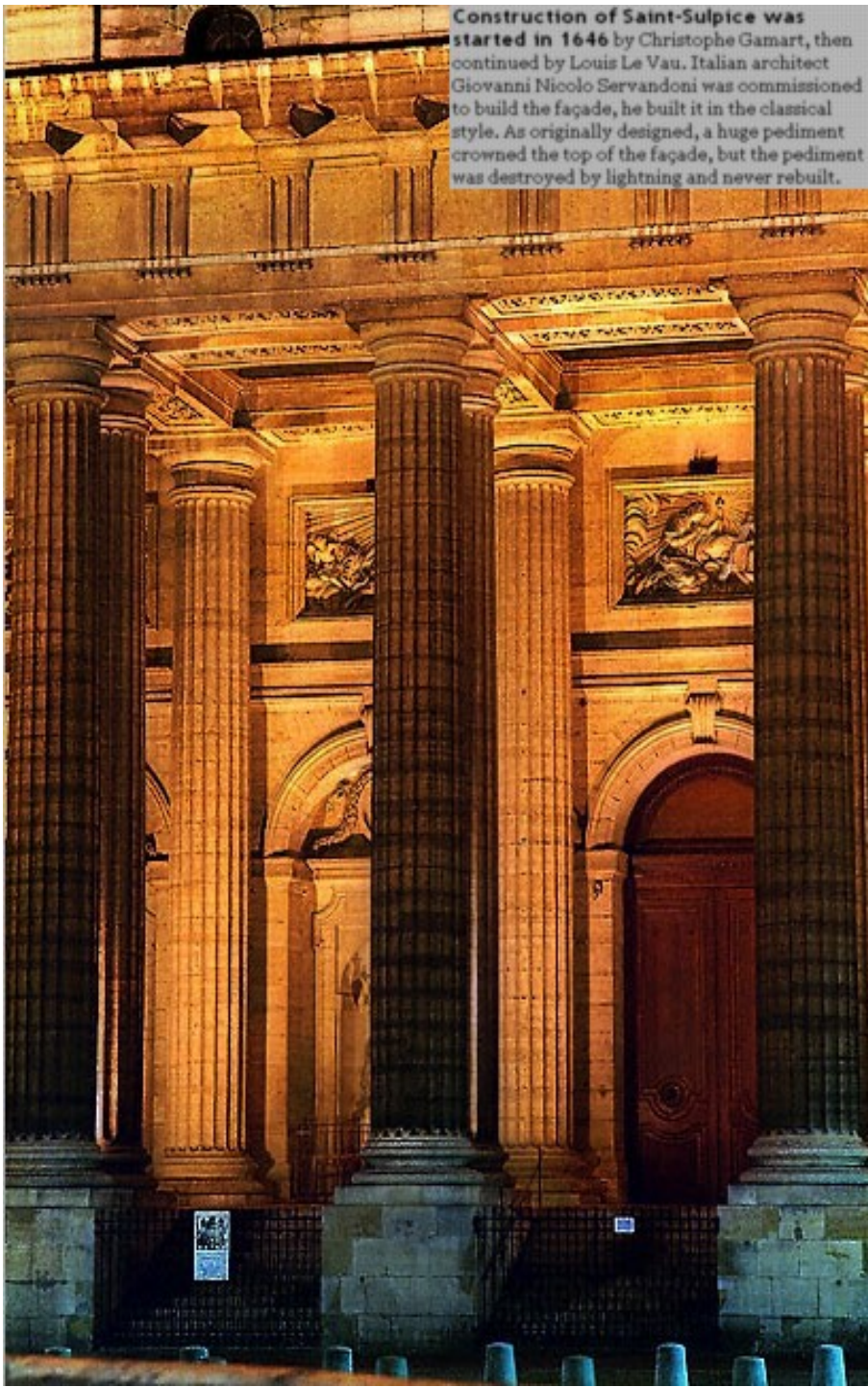
The **entrance to the eastern side of the jardins des Tuileries**. In the distance is the obelisk at place de la Concorde, and l'arc de Triomphe, at the top of the champs-Élysées.



The **gates at the western end of the jardins des Tuileries**. The obelisk, in place de la Concorde, behind, was given by the viceroy of Egypt, Muhammad Ali, to Charles the 10th in 1829.



**Construction of Saint-Sulpice was started in 1646** by Christophe Gamart, then continued by Louis Le Vau. Italian architect Giovanni Nicolo Servandoni was commissioned to build the façade, he built it in the classical style. As originally designed, a huge pediment crowned the top of the façade, but the pediment was destroyed by lightning and never rebuilt.





Giovanni Nicolo Servandoni, an architect born in Florence, Italy, designed Saint-Sulpice's façade in the classical style.





The southern tower of Saint-Sulpice was designed by Oudot de Maclaurin. The northern tower was designed by Jean-François Chalgrin, and is thus quite different. The southern tower was never finished, for lack of funds, and because of the French Revolution.





Construction of Saint-Sulpice was started in 1646, and was continued by architects Christophe Gamard, Louis Le Vau, Guittard, and Gilles Marie Oppenord, in the Jesuit style.





The plaque at the bottom of the astronomical gnomon, inside Saint-Sulpice Church. The inscriptions in the upper-right hand corner originally said the astrolab was constructed thanks to the king and his ministers, Jean-Frédérique Phéliepeaux, Comte de Maurepas, and Philibert Orry, Directeur Générale des Bâtimens du Roi.

GNOMON ASTRONOMICUS  
Ad Certam Paschalis  
Equinoctii Explorationem

QUOD S. MARTYR ET EPISCOPUS HIPPOLYTUS  
ADORSUS EST. QUOD CONCL. NICENUM  
PATRIARCHA ALEXANDRINO DEMANDAVIT.  
QUOD PATRES CONSTANTINENSES ET LATE-  
RANENSES SOLICITOS HABUIT. QUOD INTER  
ROMANOS PONTIFICES GREGORIUS XIII.  
ET CLEMENS XI. INCREDIBILI LABORE ET  
ADHIBITA PERITIORUM ASTRONOMICORUM  
INDUSTRIA CONATI SUNT. HOC EMULATUR  
STYLUS ISTE CUM SURDUCTA LIN. MERI-  
DIANA ET PUNCTO AEQUINOCTIALI CERTIS  
PERIODORUM SOLARIUM INDICIBUS.

Quid mihi est in Caelo: et a te quid  
volui Super terram: deus cordis  
mei et pars mei deus in Aeternum

Que dois-je chercher dans le Ciel:  
et quel est ce que je puis désirer  
sur la Terre: si non vous-même  
Seigneur, vous estes le Dieu de  
mon cœur, et l'héritage que j'espère  
pour l'Eternité. Psal. LXXII.



OPUS D. O. M. SACRUM

ELABORAVIT  
SCIENTIARUM ACADEMIE NOMINE ET CONSILII  
P. C. CL. LE MONNIER EJUSD. ACAD. ET  
LONDIN. SOCIUS. AB AEQUINOCTIO AUTUMNALI  
ET IN HIEMALI SOLSTITIO ABSOLVIT. AN.  
REF. SAL. M. DCC. XLIII.

Ecce mensurabiles posuisti  
dies meos, et Substantia mea  
tanquam nihilum ante te. Psal. XXXIX

C'est ainsi Seigneur que vous  
avez donné des bornes à nos  
jours, et toute notre vie est un  
rien à vos yeux.

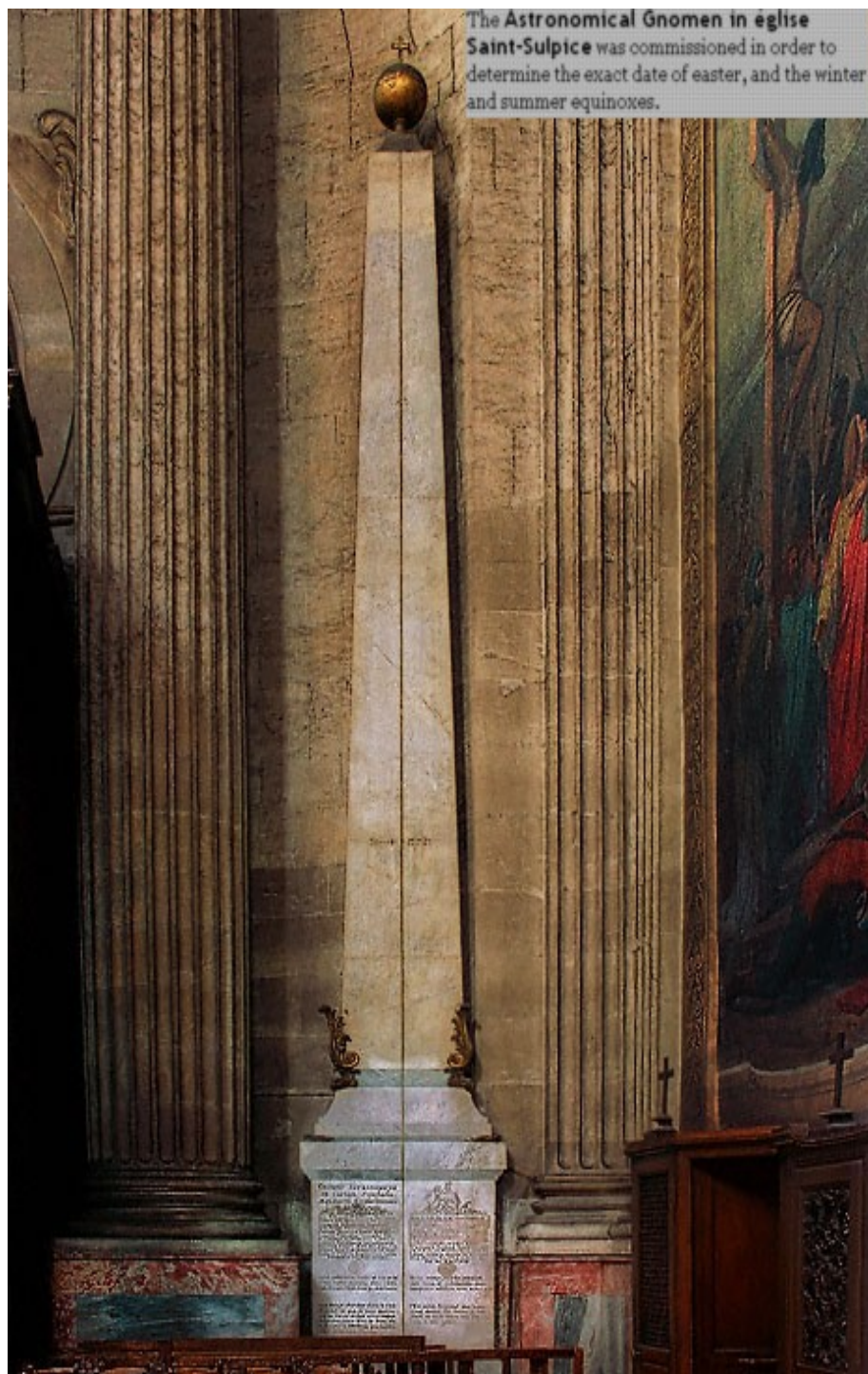


A beam of sunlight falls on the plaque in église Saint-Sulpice on the summer solstice. The meridional line, otherwise known as Paris' "Rose Line", embedded in the marble floor, is made out of brass and is an eighth of an inch wide. It leads from this point to the obelisk.





The Astronomical Gnomon in eglise Saint-Sulpice was commissioned in order to determine the exact date of easter, and the winter and summer equinoxes.







The **altar** inside Saint-Sulpice church.



The **ceiling** inside église Saint-Sulpice. This is the center of the church's ceiling, viewed from just in front of the altar. January 17th is Saint Sulpice day, as it is Sainte Roseline day, the patron saint of alchemists.



The ceiling inside eglise Saint-Sulpice between the organ and the center of the church, where the high altar is located. The organ at Saint-Sulpice was considered one the finest of the French kingdom in the late eighteenth century, and the current incarnation of the organ is still considered the one of the best in the world.







The chapel behind the main altar inside église Saint-Sulpice.



Saint-Sulpice Church's high altar, where Victor Hugo was married.



A detail of the right-hand side of the main altar inside Saint-Sulpice church







The eastern façade of arc de Triomphe seen from the champs-Élysées.



Sacré Cœur was designed by Paul Abadie in a Romano-Byzantine style in 1875. Joan of Arc is immortalized in this equestrian statue.



Notre-Dame Cathedral's middle entrance way, known as the "Portal of the Last Judgement". The portal shows Christ at the Last Judgement with two angels and Mary Magdalene and John the Baptist on their knees. The sculptures on the façade of Notre-Dame explained stories from the Bible and legends of the saints to a mostly illiterate population.







**Pont du Carrousel** was inaugurated in 1834 by king Louis-Philippe to celebrate the opening of the jardins des Tuileries.



Hector Lefuel constructed the **guichet on the Louvre's façade** facing the river Seine, leading into place du Carrousel between 1861 and 1870.











*Templar Church, London,  
12th C. Imitating the  
Church of the Holy  
Sepulcher in Jerusalem,  
as all the Templar  
churches do.*







*Templar Church, interior,  
13th C Gothic arcade  
arches*





Templar Church, effigy of one of the Templars buried here: Gilbert Marshall, "the best knight who ever lived."





Opus Dei American Headquarters on 243 Lexington Avenue, New York City





Opus Dei main entrance

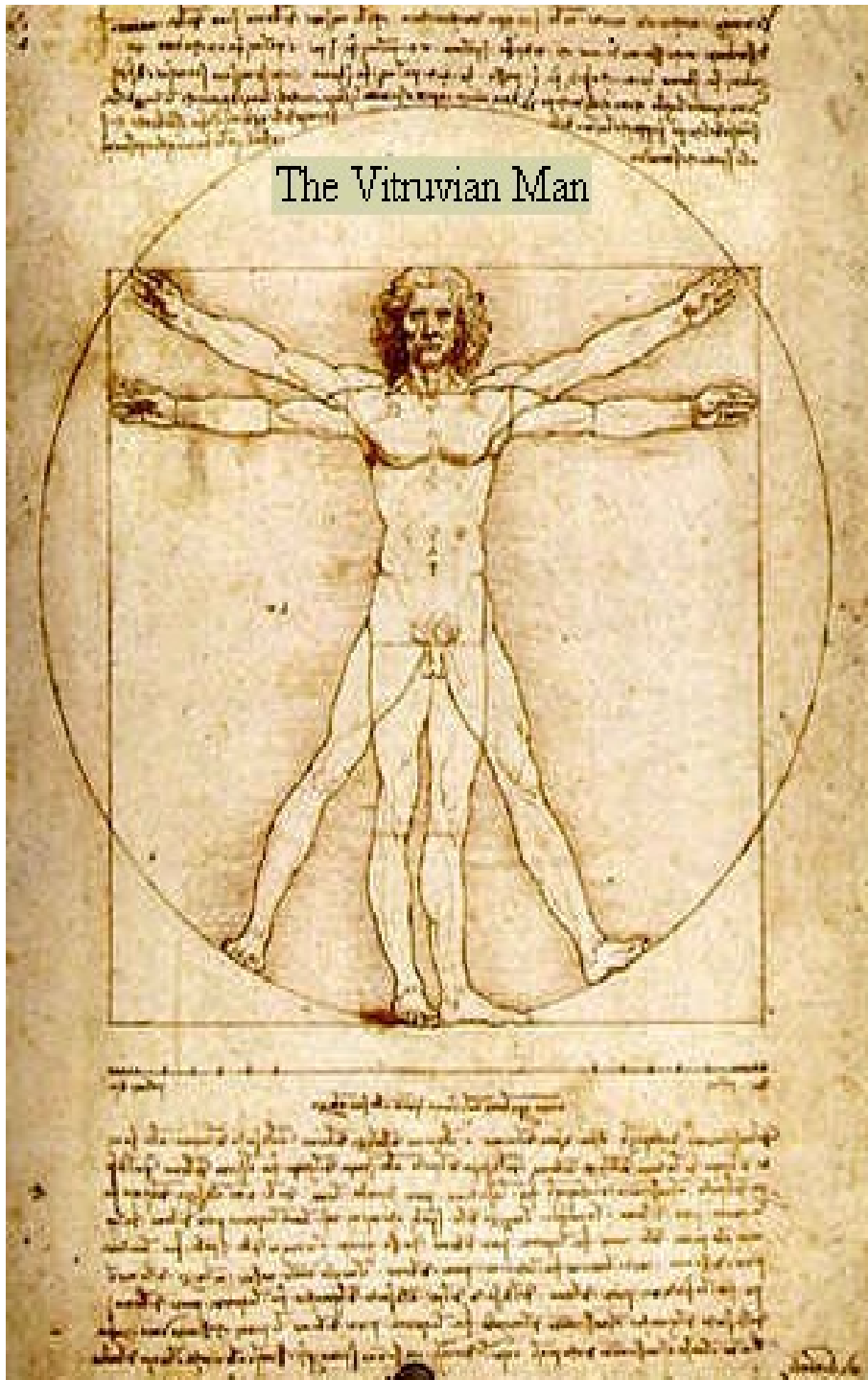




The Mona Lisa.

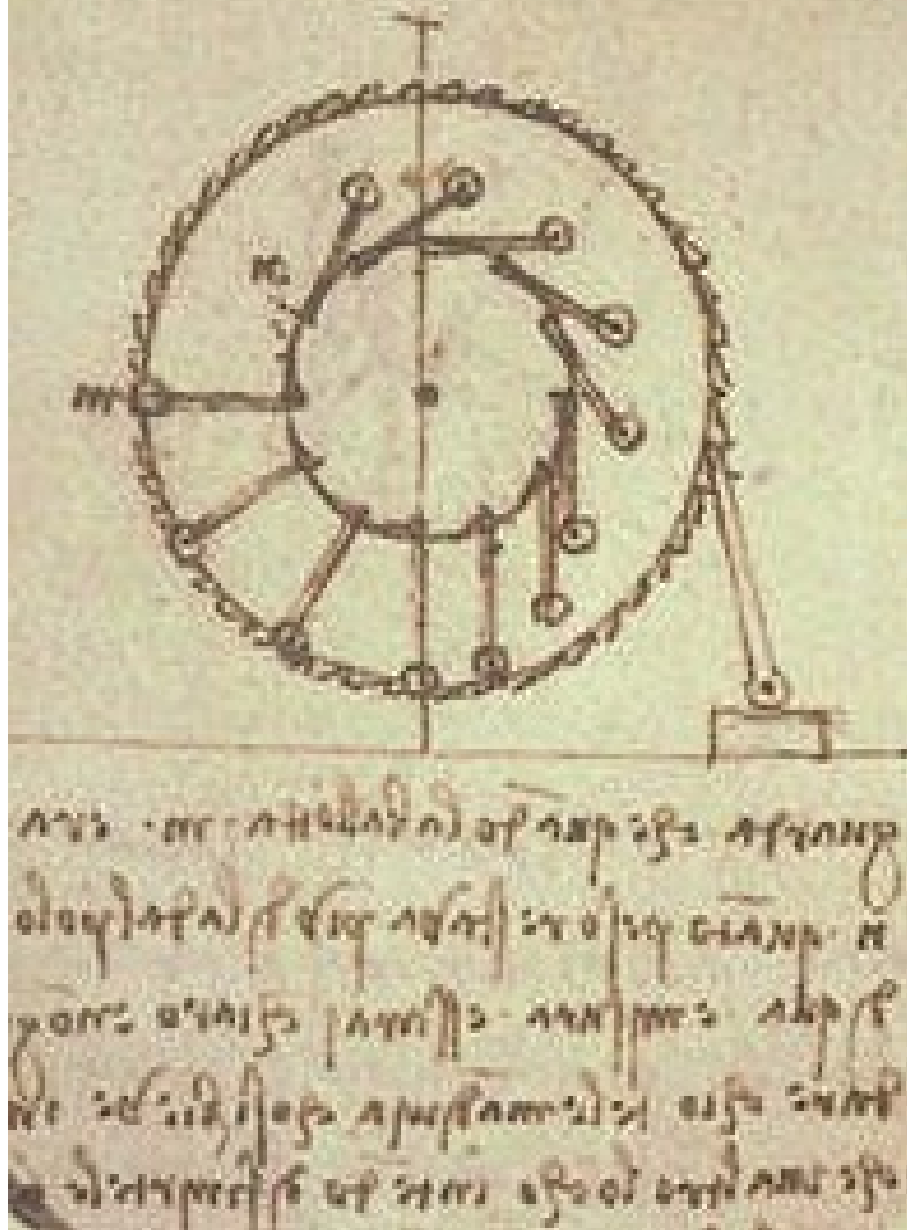


## The Vitruvian Man





# Codex with reverse handwriting







Virgin of the Rocks (version rejected by the nuns).

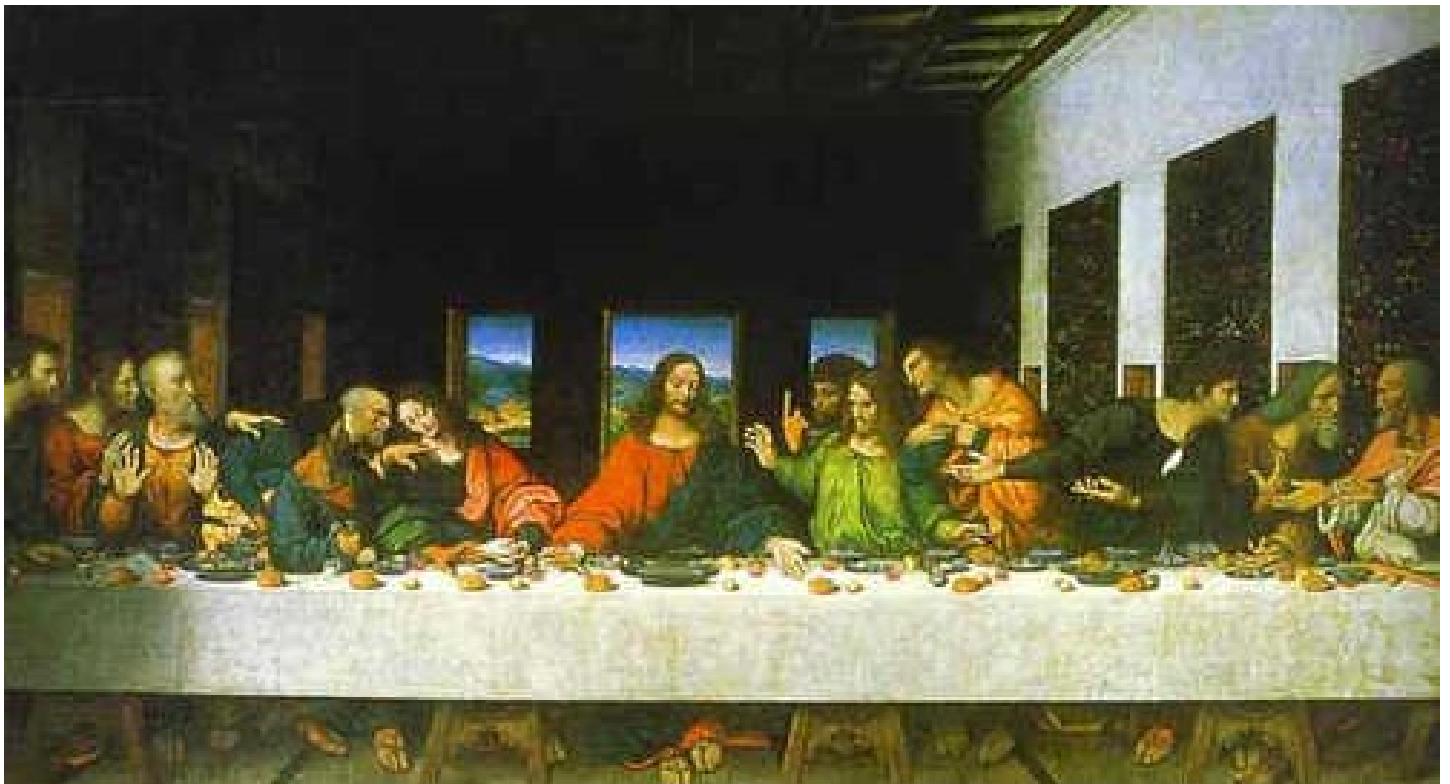


Virgin of the Rocks (version accepted by the nuns).





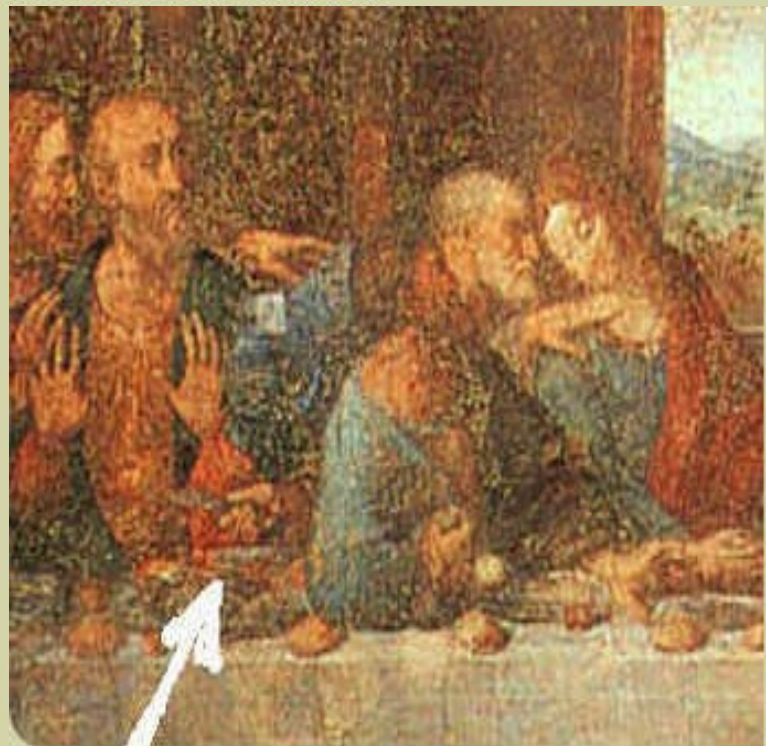
The Last Supper.



Later reproduction of The Last Supper.



Magnification of person accompanying Jesus.



Mysterious hand holding knife.





Temple Church exterior.



Effigies.



Close-up of knight effigy.





Detail of ten knights.



Westminster Abbey exterior.





Abbey spires.



Poet's corner.



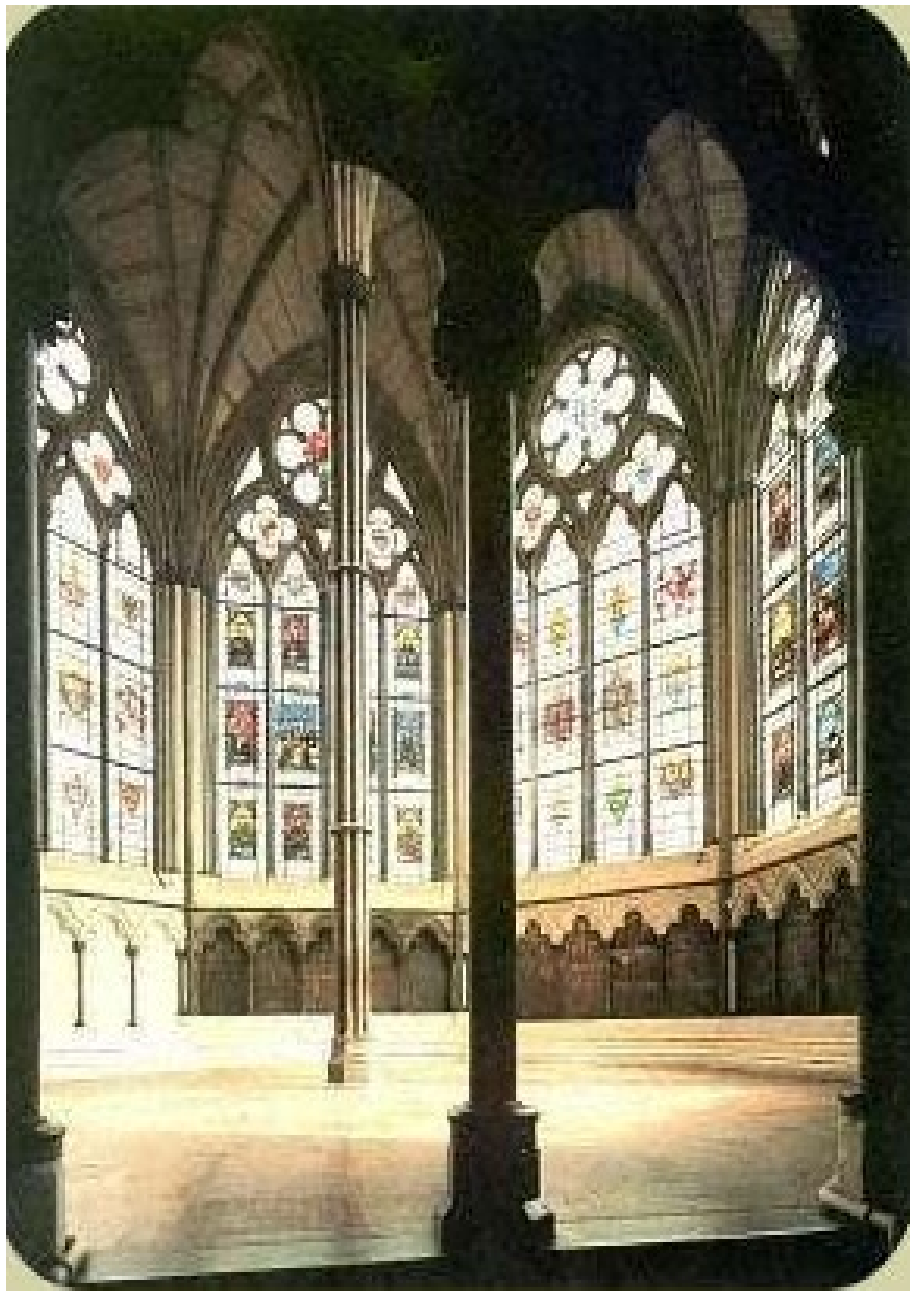


The Lady Chapel Interior.



Sir Isaac Newton's tomb.



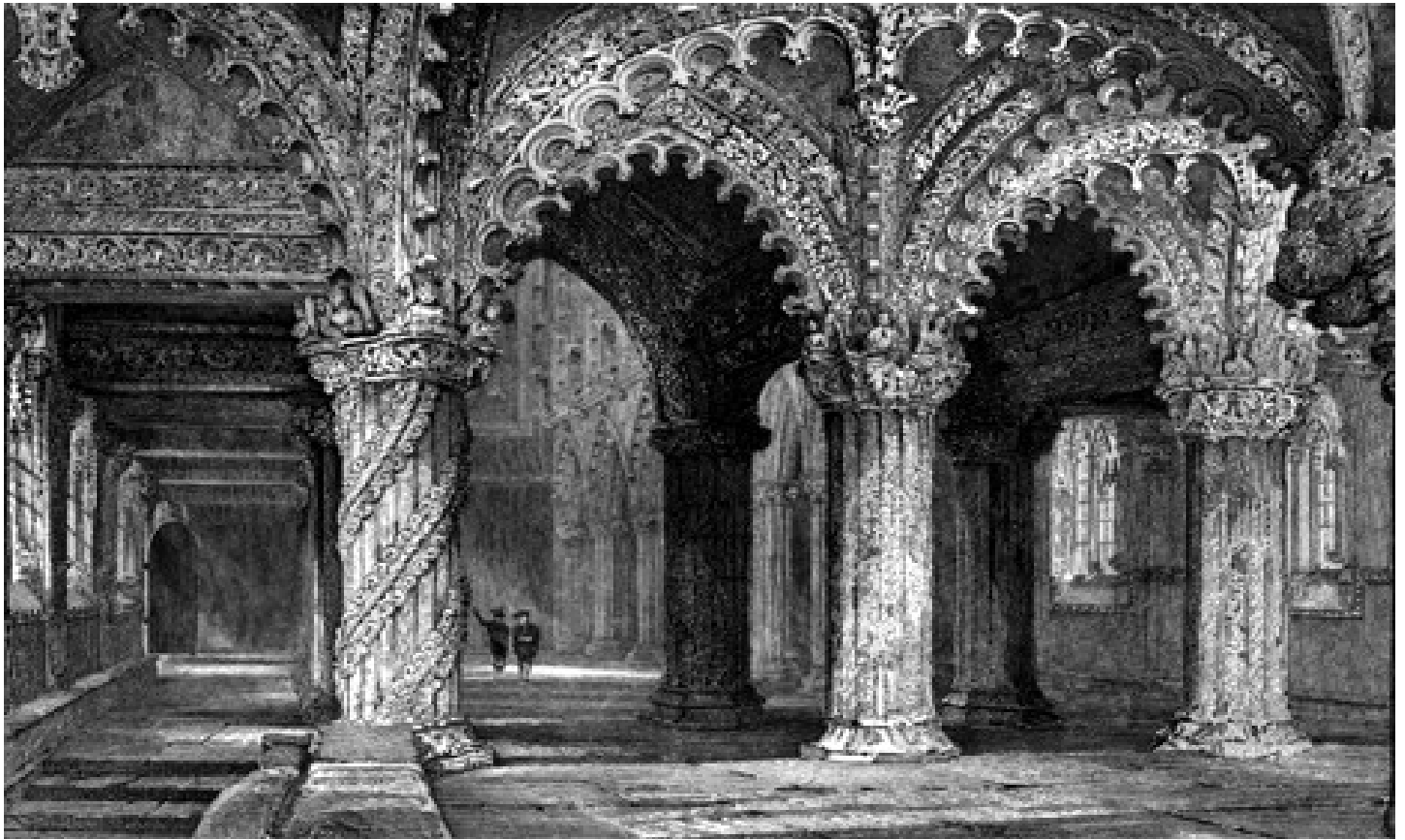


Chapter house.



Aerial view.





Interior of Rosslyn Chapel



Side altar.



Apprentice pillar.





Chapel entrance.

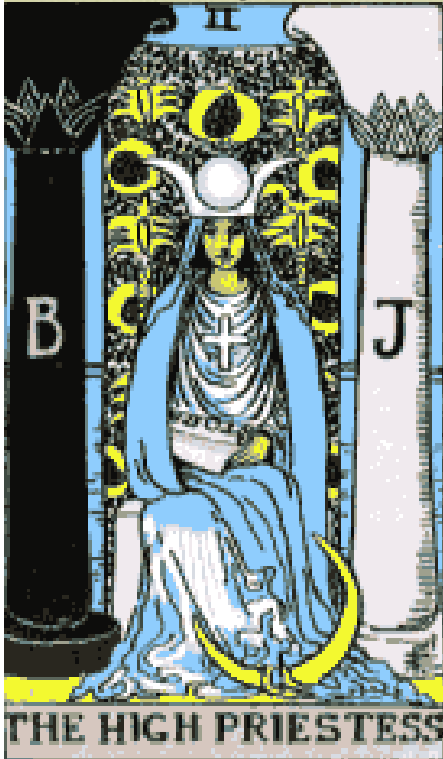


Encrypted ceiling.





Isis and baby Horus --- Mary and baby Jesus



Tarot card.



George La Tour's famous Penitent Magdalene.



Scene from Disney's "The Little Mermaid".